

# EXHIBIT A



what evidence is admissible and what is not admissible. It would be a violation of your duties, and unfair to the parties, if you should obtain other information about the case, which might be information that is not admissible as evidence.

You must carefully listen to all the evidence, and evaluate all of it. Do not reach any conclusions until you have heard all the evidence, the arguments of the attorneys, and the judge's instructions of law. Otherwise, you will have an incomplete picture of the case.

Do not discuss this case among yourselves or with anyone outside the jury until the case is over, and do not discuss it at all outside the jury deliberation room. The reason for this is you might be given information or an opinion that could alter the way in which you view the evidence or the instructions or even how the case should come out. Such an opinion or conclusion would be based on an incomplete or inaccurate view of the evidence and therefore would be clearly unfair.

### **Warning on Outside Information**

In addition, you absolutely must not try to get information from any other source. The ban on sources outside the courtroom applies to information from all sources such as family, friends, the Internet, reference books, newspapers, magazines, television, radio, a Blackberry, iPhone, Droid or other smart phone, iPad and any other electronic device. This ban on outside information also includes any personal investigation, looking into news accounts, talking to possible witnesses, re-enacting the allegations in the Complaint, or any other act that would otherwise affect the fairness and impartiality that you must have as juror. If you see anything in the print media about this case, do not read it. If something on the TV comes on about the case, change the channel.

### **Warning on Outside Influence**

The effort to exclude misleading, outside-influences information also puts a limit on getting legal information from television entertainment. This would apply to popular TV shows such as The Good Fight and Suits, older shows like Law and Order, and any other fictional show dealing with the legal system. In addition, this would apply to shows such as CSI and NCIS, which present the use of scientific procedures to resolve criminal investigations. These and other similar shows may leave you with an improper preconceived idea about the legal system. As far as this case is concerned, you are not prohibited from watching such shows. However, there are many reasons why you cannot rely on TV legal programs, including the fact that these shows:

- (1) are not subject to the rules of evidence and legal safeguards that apply in this courtroom, and
- (2) are works of fiction that present unrealistic situations for dramatic effect.

While they are entertaining, TV legal dramas condense, distort, or even ignore many procedures that take place in real cases and real courtrooms. No matter how convincing they try to be, these shows simply cannot depict the reality of an actual trial or investigation. You must put aside anything you think you know about the legal system that you saw on TV.

### **Warning on Outside Contact**

Finally, you must not have contact with anyone about this case, other than the judge and court employees. This includes sending or receiving email, Twitter, text messages or similar updates, using blogs and chat rooms, and the use of Facebook, MySpace, LinkedIn, and other social media sites of any kind regarding this case or any aspect of your jury service during the trial. If anyone tries to contact you about the case, directly or indirectly, do not allow that person

to have contact with you. If any person persists in contacting you or speaking with you, that could be jury tampering, which is a very serious crime. If anyone contacts you in this manner, report this to my courtroom deputy as quickly as possible.

### **Conclusion**

You should know that if this Admonition is violated, there could be a mistrial. A mistrial means that the case is stopped before it is finished and must be retried at a later date. This can lead to a great deal of expense for the parties and for taxpayers, namely you and your neighbors. No one wants to see money, especially tax dollars, wasted. If a mistrial were to be declared based on a violation of this Admonition, the juror responsible could be required to pay the cost of the first trial, and could also be punished for contempt of court.

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### **Duty of the Jury**

It will be your duty to find from the evidence what the facts are. You, and you alone, are the judges of the facts. You will then have to apply those facts to the law as the Court will summarize now, and give to you in more detail at the end of the case. You must follow that law whether you agree with it or not.

Nothing that I may say or do during the course of the trial is intended to indicate, nor should be taken by you, as indicating what your verdicts should be.

### **Evidence**

The evidence from which you will find the facts will consist of the testimony of witnesses, documents and other things received into the record as exhibits, and any facts the lawyers agree or stipulate to, or that the Court may instruct you to find.

Certain things are not evidence and must not be considered by you. I will list them for you now:

1. Statements, arguments and questions by lawyers are not evidence.
2. Objections to questions are not evidence. Lawyers have an obligation to their client to make an objection when they believe evidence being offered is improper under the rules of evidence. The objections serve as a help to me, the Court. (By the way, when I talk about “the Court,” I am referring to myself.) The purpose of objections is to ensure the presentation of evidence that is proper and to keep out all irrelevant matters. As jurors, you should not hold objections against either party, or feel that either side is trying to keep something from you. And you should not be influenced by the objection or by my ruling on it. If the objection is sustained, ignore the question. If it is overruled, treat the answer like any other. If you are instructed that some item of evidence is received for a limited purpose only, you must follow that instruction.
3. Testimony that I have excluded or told you to disregard is not evidence and must not be considered. At times, the jury will be excused from the courtroom, or the attorneys and I will go into my chambers or meet here at what we call the “side bar” while objections are being discussed, or for other reasons. Under the law, various matters must be heard outside the presence of the jury.
4. Delays during the course of trial should not be considered by you or held against any party. When a case on trial is recessed or adjourned for further hearing, and the trial does not commence promptly at the designated time, the delay may be caused by the court’s administrative duties or its transaction of emergency or other matters. Also, when a trial is

necessarily interrupted or delayed for any of these reasons, you should not feel that your time is being wasted.

5. Again, as in my Admonition, anything you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom is not evidence and must be disregarded. You, as jurors, must decide this case based solely on the evidence presented here within the four walls of this courtroom. This means that, during the trial, you must not conduct any independent research about this case, the matters in the case, and the individuals or corporations involved in the case. In other words, you should not consult dictionaries or reference materials, search the internet, websites, blogs, or use any other electronic tools such as smart phones and iPads to obtain information about this case or to help you decide the case. Please do not try to find out information from any source outside the confines of this courtroom.

There are two kinds of evidence: direct and circumstantial. Direct evidence is simply evidence like the testimony of an eyewitness which, if you believe it, directly proves a fact. If a witness testified that he saw it raining outside, and you believed him, that would be direct evidence it was raining.

Circumstantial evidence is simply a chain of circumstances that indirectly proves a fact. If someone walked into the courtroom wearing a raincoat covered with drops of water and carrying a wet umbrella, that would be circumstantial evidence from which you could conclude it was raining.

I will give you further instructions on these as well as other matters at the end of the case, but keep in mind that there is no legal difference between direct or circumstantial evidence; one is not better than the other. You should consider both kinds of evidence.

## **Credibility of Witnesses**

You may hear the lawyers talk about the “credibility” or the “believability” of witnesses. These words mean the same thing. Part of your job as jurors is to decide how believable each witness is. This is your job, not mine. It is up to you to decide if a witness’s testimony is believable, and how much weight you think it deserves. You are free to believe everything that a witness says, or only part of it, or none of it at all. But you should, of course, act reasonably and carefully in making these decisions.

Let me suggest some things for you to consider in evaluating each witness’s testimony.

(A) First, ask yourself if the witness was able to clearly see or hear the events.

Sometimes even an honest witness may not have been able to clearly see or hear what was happening, and may make a mistake.

(B) Next, ask yourself how good the witness’s memory seems to be. Does the witness seem able to accurately remember what happened?

(C) Ask yourself how the witness looks and acts while testifying. Does the witness seem to be honestly trying to tell you what happened? Or does the witness seem to be lying?

(D) Next, ask yourself if the witness has any relationship to either side of the case, or anything to gain or lose, that might influence the witness’s testimony. Does the witness have any bias, or prejudice, or reason for testifying that might cause him or her to lie or to slant testimony in favor of one side or the other.

(E) Ask yourself if the witness testifies inconsistently while on the witness stand, or if the witness says or does anything off the stand that is inconsistent with what the witness said while testifying. If you believe that the witness is inconsistent, ask yourself if this makes the



witness's testimony less believable. Sometimes it may; other times it may not. Consider whether the inconsistency is about something important, or about some unimportant detail. Ask yourself if it seems like an innocent mistake, or if it seems deliberate.

(F) Finally, ask yourself how believable the witness's testimony is in light of all the other evidence. Is the witness's testimony supported or contradicted by other evidence that you find believable? If you believe that a witness's testimony is contradicted by other evidence, remember that people sometimes forget things, and that even two honest people who witness the same event may not describe it in exactly the same way.

These are only some of the things that you may consider in deciding how believable each witness is. You may also consider other things that you think shed some light on the witness's believability. Use your common sense and your everyday experience in dealing with other people; then decide what testimony you believe, and how much weight you think it deserves.

### **Court's Questions to Witnesses**

During the course of the trial, I may occasionally ask questions of a witness in order to bring out facts not then fully covered in the testimony. Please do not assume that I hold any opinion on the matters to which my questions may have related. Remember that you, as jurors, are at liberty to disregard all comments of the Court in arriving at your own findings as to the facts.

### **Burden of Proof – Preponderance of the Evidence**

In a civil action, like this one, the burden of proof is by "a preponderance of the evidence." To establish something by a preponderance of the evidence means to prove that something is more likely true than not true. Another term for preponderance of the evidence is "greater weight of the evidence."

This standard does not require proof to an absolute certainty, since proof to an absolute certainty is seldom possible in any case.

In determining whether any fact in issue has been proved by a preponderance of the evidence you may, unless otherwise instructed, consider the testimony of all witnesses, regardless of who may have called them, and all exhibits received in evidence, regardless of who may have produced them.

### **Summary of Applicable Law**

As mentioned last week, the Plaintiffs in this case are Cuyahoga County and Summit County. These Counties are suing several pharmaceutical manufacturers and distributors. The Manufacturer Defendants (Actavis, Cephalon, and Teva) make prescription opioid pain medicines such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. The Distributor Defendants (AmerisourceBergen, Cardinal Health, McKesson, Henry Schein and Walgreens) buy prescription opioids from manufacturers and distribute them to hospitals, pharmacies, clinics, and/or individual prescribers such as doctors and dentists. The two Counties have brought claims alleging that all Defendants engaged in a civil conspiracy and created a public nuisance. The Counties also allege that Defendants Actavis, Cephalon, Teva, AmerisourceBergen, Cardinal Health, and McKesson violated state and federal corrupt practices statutes. Summit County, alone, has brought its claims against Henry Schein.

I will give you detailed instructions on the law at the end of the case, and those instructions will control your deliberations and decision. But in order to help you follow the evidence, I will now give you a brief summation of what Plaintiffs must prove in order to

establish their claims.

Throughout my summary of these claims, I will often use the word “person” or “persons.” Please bear in mind that for all these claims, corporations are considered persons.

### **Count One - Absolute Public Nuisance**

A public nuisance is an intentional and unreasonable interference with a public right. Public rights are those that are held in common by a community, such as the right to public health and safety. To find that a person intended to cause an interference with a public right means that it did so purposely, not accidentally. Further, to conclude that the person’s interference was unreasonable simply means that the harm caused by the interference exceeded the benefits of the action.

### **Count Two - Civil Conspiracy**

The Plaintiffs claim that Defendants injured them by participating in a civil conspiracy.

Before you can find for the Plaintiff, you must find by the greater weight of the evidence that Defendants participated in a malicious combination involving two or more persons, including Defendants, a result of which was the commission of an unlawful or injurious act.

Malicious combination means a common understanding or design, whether spoken or unspoken, entered into with malice by two or more persons to commit an unlawful act. It does not require a showing of an express agreement. It is sufficient that the participants, in any manner, reached a mutual understanding to commit an unlawful act. A physical meeting of the participants is not necessary.

Malice is that state of mind under which a person does an unlawful act intentionally, without a reasonable or lawful excuse, that causes injury.

### **Counts Three and Four – Violation of Federal RICO and Ohio RICO**

Plaintiffs allege that Defendants Actavis, Cephalon, Teva, AmerisourceBergen, Cardinal Health, and McKesson have violated two statutes: (1) the federal Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act commonly known as “Federal RICO,” and (2) the Ohio Corrupt Practices Act, commonly referred to as “Ohio RICO.”

A Defendant can violate Federal or Ohio RICO by directing or participating in, directly or indirectly, the affairs of an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering (or corrupt) activity. An enterprise is simply a group of persons (which I have previously stated includes corporations) that have associated with each other for a common purpose. The enterprise can, but need not, be a legal entity, and it includes unlawful as well as lawful enterprises.

For each Plaintiff to show that a Defendant violated Federal or Ohio RICO, the Plaintiff must show by a preponderance of the evidence the existence of an enterprise with which the Defendant was associated; the Defendant directed or participated in the enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity; and the Defendant’s racketeering activity injured Plaintiff’s business or property.

Plaintiffs contend that the alleged racketeering activity involved various acts of mail fraud, wire fraud, and felonious dealing in controlled substances. A pattern of racketeering activity means at least two acts of racketeering frequently called “predicate acts.” The predicate acts must not be separate or isolated incidents, but at the same time, they must not be so closely connected in time and place that they constitute a single incident. Plaintiffs also allege that these Defendants conspired to violate the RICO statutes. In order to prove a RICO conspiracy, Plaintiffs must prove that the Defendant knowingly became a member of the alleged conspiracy; and agreed on how the affairs of the enterprise would be conducted.

The law covering Federal RICO claims generally applies to the Ohio RICO claims.

Again, that concludes a summary of the law that will help guide you as you hear the evidence. I will give you detailed instructions at the end of the case.

**Conduct of the Jury**

Now, a few words about your conduct as jurors.

First, during the trial you are not to discuss the case with anyone or permit anyone to even attempt to discuss it with you or in your presence. As to anyone who you may come to recognize as having some connection with the case, such as the attorneys, the parties, the witnesses or members of my staff, in order to avoid even the appearance of impropriety, you should have no conversation whatsoever with them while you are serving on the jury. If you see any of these people in the hall, or in the elevator, or on the street, just ignore them. They will understand that you are not being impolite, but that you are obeying the Court's instructions. They have also been instructed not to speak to you, so they are not being rude if they ignore you. They are also under court order. The point of this is that if someone sees you talking with anyone connected to this case, even if you are only exchanging greetings, then the Court may have to hold a hearing to find out what was said, and that becomes cumbersome. So have no conversation whatsoever with anyone connected with this case, and do not discuss this case with anyone. If anyone should try to talk to you about the case, bring it to the Court's attention promptly.

Second, you, as jurors, must decide this case based solely on the evidence presented here within the four walls of this courtroom. As discussed in my Admonition, this means that during the trial you must not conduct any independent research, reading or investigation about this case, the matters in the case, and the individuals involved in the case. In other words, you should not

read or listen to anything touching on the case in anyway, consult dictionaries or reference materials, search the internet, websites, blogs, or use any other electronic tools to obtain information about this case or to help you decide the case. If you come across an article in the newspaper regarding this trial, simply put it aside and save it for reading after the conclusion of this case. Do not try to find out information from any source outside the confines of this courtroom.

Until you retire to deliberate, you may not discuss this case with anyone, even your fellow jurors. After you retire to deliberate, you may begin discussing the case with your fellow jurors, but you cannot discuss the case with anyone else until you have returned a verdict and the case is at an end.

Finally, do not form any opinion until all the evidence is presented. Keep an open mind until you start your deliberations at the end of the case.

In my courtroom, I allow the jurors to take notes. If you wish, you may take notes on the notepads that the Court has provided. If you do take notes, please leave them in the jury room when you go home at night. The notes are for your own personal use and will not be distributed or read by anyone for *any* purpose. After the trial is concluded, they will be destroyed.

### **Course of the Trial**

The trial will now begin. First, Plaintiffs will make an opening statement, which simply is an outline to help you understand the evidence as it comes in. Next, Defendants will make an opening statement. Opening statements are neither evidence nor arguments.

Plaintiffs will then present their witnesses and physical evidence, and counsel for the Defendants will cross examine those witnesses. Defendants will then present witnesses and physical evidence. Plaintiffs may then present rebuttal evidence.

In my courtroom, I allow jurors to ask questions. This is how the procedure works. If, after a witness has been cross-examined, a juror has a proposed question, he or she may write that question down on a piece of paper and raise his or her hand. The courtroom deputy clerk, Robert Pitts or Katie King, will take the question and give it to me. After I have reviewed it, I will give the proposed question to the attorneys for both sides for their review. The attorneys may choose to ask the question or they may not. If they do not ask the question, it may be because the answer sought is irrelevant or because counsel may believe that the question can be answered by the testimony of a subsequent witness. You must not read anything into the fact that counsel do not ask a juror's proposed question.

After all the evidence is presented, the Court will instruct you on the law. Then, the attorneys will present their closing arguments to summarize and interpret the evidence for you. After that you will retire to deliberate on your verdicts.